FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UK PROTECTION ZONE AROUND FALKLANDS REJECTED

PY020218 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, 1 Nov (TELAM) -- Carlos Muniz, the Argentine permanent representative to the United Nations,today strongly rejected the protection zone imposed by Great Britain around the Malvinas Islands and noted that his country has taken into account the interests of people living on that South Atlantic archipelago.

Argentina today presented a letter to the UN Security Council in response to a British note to the Council dated 8 October.

The Argentine letter is signed by Ambassador Carlos Muniz and is addressed to the current president of the council, Carlos Osores, who is the Panamanian ambassador to the United Nations.

The Argentine letter says that the above British note refers to "the repeated charges and complaints presented by my country in view of the arbitrary imposition and maintenance by the United Kingdom of the so-called protection zone in Argentina jurisdictional waters in the South Atlantic."

In his letter, Muniz says the Argentine Government again energetically rejects the imposition of a protection zone.

Among other considerations, the Argentine five-page letter charges that it is the United Kingdom itself which has been causing an atmosphere of tension in the area.

The Argentine letter also states that in view of certain British assertions "my country hereby confirms its decision to take into account the interests of the islanders in the final solution."

REVISED L.A. PROPOSAL ON FALKLANDS REPORTED

PY011142 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- Diplomatic sources close to the Argentine representatives at the UN made available to TELAM this afternoon a copy of the revised draft resolution on the Malvinas that is to be presented to the UN General Assembly by 20 Latin American nations.

A source indicated that the revised text is consonant with Argentina's wishes. Changes were made mostly in the introduction to the proposal, thus acquiescing to suggestions from Latin American countries.

The suggestions came after contacts were made with countries of other parts of the world, and they are intended to secure the support of those countries in the vote on the proposal. However, the suggestions did not affect the spirit of the original proposal. The revised proposal remains in line with what Argentina always wanted, a source noted.

The text of the revised proposal, which is cosponsored by Argentina and other 19 Latin American countries, reads as follows:

"The General Assembly, after examining the Malvinas (Falklands) question and conscious that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the ideal of universal peace upheld by the United Nations;

"And recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 31/49 of 1 December 1976:

"And recalling also resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982 of the Security Council:

"And taking into account the de facto cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic and the expressed intention of the parties not to resume them;

"And reaffirming the need that the parties must take into account the interests of the islanders in accordance with what was established by the General Assembly in resolution 2065 (XX);

"And reaffirming the principles of the (UN) Charter on the use of force or the threat to rely on force in international relations and the peaceful solution of international disputes;

"1. Asks the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume their negotiations to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the dispute over the sovereignty of the Malvinas (Falkland) islands.

"2. Asks the UN secretary general to resume, based on the current resolution, a good offices mission to help the parties to fulfill the above-mentioned paragraph 1 by adopting the appropriate measures;

"3. Asks the UN secretary general to present a report to the General Assembly in its 38th period of sessions (that is, in 1983) about the progress of negotiations in compliance with the current resolution;

"4. Decides to include in the provisional program of its 38th period of sessions the subject entitled Issue of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands."

Government Position Unaltered

PY012125 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Argentina will not alter its position regarding the cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic. This assertion was made to TELAM today by a high-level source of the permanent Argentine mission to the United Nations.

It will not be altered, the reliable source asserted, thus denying a report to the effect that Argentina would finally declare a cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic.

The source noted that the position outlined in the draft resolutions that was submitted to the United Nations under the auspices of 20 Latin American countries, will be maintained.

U.S. Government 'Inflexible'

PY300255 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (NA) -- The military junta is willing to review the institutional acts, which stripped former Peronist functionaries of their political rights, if the sectors which have been called in for the agreement demand this, a reliable source disclosed today.

The source then referred to foreign policy saying that the relations with the United States have reached "a higher level" than the one they were at during the war with Great Britain, but noted that "the inflexible position" of the Reagan government regarding the text of the UN resolution on the Malvinas was "a stumbling block."

The source added, "the United States remains firm on its position that the words colonialism and sovereignty must be deleted from the text, but Argentina considers that a text without those words will be inane and would undermine all the achievements made in the diplomatic area."

The source also noted that the "belligerent situation with Great Britain continues because the islands are militarized and the exclusion zone imposed during the conflict is still in force."

Soviet Support

PY292207 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 29 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky yesterday confirmed that his country will support the Latin American initiative.

When asked the question, the diplomat said: "Of course we will support it. That is our position."

The Soviet decision virtually insures a dozen favorable votes of those countries that generally adopt similar positions.

The Soviet Union will support the project that has been submitted by 20 Latin American countries requesting negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain in order to resolve the question of sovereignty over the Malvinas.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS EFFECTS OF REAGAN'S TRIP

PY292201 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Oct 82 p 1, 6

[J. Iglesia Rouco commentary: "The End of Another Dream"]

[Text] President Reagan's upcoming visit to Brazil will be, although only partly, the first major U.S. official attempt to resume relations with Latin America after the Malvinas war. The fact that Mr Reagan will not come to Argentina, which is something perfectly reasonable in the light of the present situation, simply means that the resumption of relations, or at least the beginning of the resumptions of relations, is being conducted behind Argentina's back. This ought to be a source of major concern for Buenos Aires. We say that it ought to be because, unfortunately, we are not certain whether or not it is, in fact, a source of concern.

International policy analysts are generally classified into three major groups: those who see the trees but not the forest, those who see the forest but not the trees, and those who do not see the forest or the trees (not even those that are about to fall on their heads). We might include those persons responsible for our ineffable government within the last group, although we believe that the trees have already fallen on their (our) heads. The truth is that Mr Reagan's trip shows that, for the United States, resuming relations with Latin America no longer has anything to do with resuming relations with Argentina.

It also shows -- and perhaps this is the most significant of all things -- that Brazil, and a good part of Latin America, share this view, since otherwise Reagan's trip would not have been possible.

The political and diplomatic conclusions that were arrived at here during the Malvinas war based on the speeches and on the declarations made by the Latin American foreign ministries, are thus beginning to collapse. These conclusions went as far as nourishing the idea -- and in some local sectors this idea continues to be nourished -- of a new continental, and even of a new world strategy for Argentina. On receiving Mr Reagan when Buenos Aires has not yet pronounced itself regarding its disagreement with the United States and with NATO, Mr Figueiredo's government will be granting formal status, so to speak, to Argentina's de facto isolation both in the hemisphere and in the rest of the western part of the Third World, in which Brazil plays an important role.

It is worthwhile wondering to what an extent Bignone's government will correctly understand this message and, if it does understand it -- which is not very likely -- to what extent it will manage to make the military chiefs understand the message. As usual, we must admit that we are very skeptical about it. According to our sources, the "scand by" [given in English] agreement that has just been signed with the IMF will not result in cash disbursements unless Buenos Aires formally recognizes the cessation of hostilities with Great Britain before January or February. Obviously, any UN resolution regarding Anglo-Argentine negotiations over the Malvinas will also be subject to this event. However, the government has not yet resolved this issue: on the contrary, one continues to perceive strong disagreement within the government, the same as in July or August. The disadvantage of most of the inconsistent speeches is that their authors end up believing them or else being bound by their contents (General Galtieri knows this well). Moreover, this subject does not only lend itself to the display of emotions, but also to sectarian interests. The interests of the newly splintered groups are unstable, and for this reason they are often more pressing than those of old alliances. We say this without forgetting, of course, that both friendship and antagonism with the western world have always served here as an effective weapon for settling domestic disputes.

The U.S. President's trip to Brazil will involve many different consequences for Argentina, isolated as it is. We will try to analyze them in other articles. But, in the first place, an evaluation should be made of the influence the visit may have on two pending and highly sensitive issues, namely, the Beagle and Bolivia. These two areas of possible friction are already darkening the horizon of U.S.-Argentine dialogue, as a result of the obvious protection some sectors of the "process" are giving to former officials of the previous Bolivian military government.

As far as the Beagle is concerned, it seems logical to think that Argentina's isolation in Latin America, now publicly disclosed in Brazil, will do nothing but strengthen the Chilean demands over the Beagle. Fortunately, the Papal "proposal" submitted in 1980 is already widely known. Had that not been the case, Pinochet would have most probably been demanding a Chilean sea instead of the "sea of peace" (not even this possibility is to be ruled out, since Argentina, under the worst conditions, has decided to extend the Rome negotiations for 1 year). As far as we know, the two nations are also drawing up a rather broad economic cooperation agreement, with the purpose of supporting the Beagle treaty and softening Argentina's territorial concessions. This is a commendable project, particularly because it is aimed at improving peace prospects. But now that Argentina's hemispheric weakness has been disclosed in Brazil -- in Brazil no less -- the Chilean Government will be compelled to seek more advantages also in the economic area, so that the eventual agreement does not lose, in the eyes of the Pinochet regime, part of its domestic political value; this may complicate the talks. Moreover, Santiago is aware of the Pentagon's views on the defense of the South Atlantic (excluding, as we said earlier, Chilean participation to a considerable extent) views many State Department officials do not agree with. Thus, Santiago will seek an internal tilt in the U.S. position toward the State Department view. A situation of potential conflict in the area, together with a Brasilia-Santiago axis, would best suit this purpose.

The Bolivian problem tends to favor this move, since the United States is strongly determined to eliminate a source of infection, consisting of military officers and drug traffickers, which, in Washington's view, is a politically destabilizing factor in South America. Brasilia and Washington have formed an alliance for this task, and Pinochet and Colombia will probably join them. This is not what Buenos Aires seems to be doing. The reader can draw his own conclusions.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON FOREIGN PRESS REPORTS

PY020143 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2358 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (DYN) -- The Italian authorities have not presented any note to the Argentine Government about a list of Italian or Argentine citizens who have disappeared in Argentina in recent years, Presidential Spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz said. Maschwitz also said he knew nothing about press reports released in Venezuela about a possible cooling of relations between Caracas and Buenos Aires.

A complete list of missing Italian citizens was published by the Milan newspaper IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA, which claimed to have obtained the list from the Italian Government. The report, which was carried by international news agencies, was published by the Argentine newspapers today.

Asked whether the executive branch had any information about this, Maschwitz said: "Neither the executive branch, the Interior Ministry nor the Foreign Ministry has received anything in this respect from the Italian authorities."

As for remarks made by Gonzalo Garcia Bustillo, the Venezuelan secretary general of the presidency, about the possibilities and conditions for a visit to Argentina by President Luis Herrera Campins, Maschwitz said: "Neither the executive branch nor the Foreign Ministry has official knowledge of the remarks Mr Gonzalo Garcia Bustillo reportedly made."

According to international press reports, Garcia Bustillo told EL NACIONAL of Caracas that "President Luis Herrera Campins will visit Argentina only if the democratic opening is consolidated there and election dates are set."

The Venezuelan official also reportedly said that if he himself had not made a preparatory trip to Herrera Campins' visit to Argentina "much less could be said about the timetable for President Herrera's visit."

EL NACIONAL also reported that the Venezuelan Government had decided to freeze its 1-year, $1-billion import program from Argentina. Asked about his issue, Maschwitz said: "At the executive branch there is no news about the import program you mention." He added that "this program concerns the Commerce Secretariat."

Finally, the spokesman said: "Out of respect for foreign officials and taking into account that these are unconfirmed press reports and not official reports, it is not proper to elaborate on the answers I have just given."

COMMENTATOR CITES CLANDESTINE JUNTA PROCLAMATION

FY011654 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Oct 82 p 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "Who Destabilizes Whom?"]

[Excerpts] Three or 4 days ago, when what was said to be a proclamation (1) [LA PRENSA footnote] of a purported "Clandestine Junta of Commanders" began to circulate through military units, President Bignone reportedly said to one of the most prominent members of the army leadership that he feels "spiritually tired" and that he even thought of resigning. Apprently, Bignone's weariness is partly caused by the criticism being levelled at his government from the highest echelons in the army. His confidant reportedly dismissed the importance of such criticisms by telling Bignone these words, which have some truth in them: "No, look, you are directing the circus now. Of course, if things go bad, we on the outside boo at you."

On page 29 of the latest issue of the weekly QUORUM, which circulates by the thousands among officers (while reading LA PRENSA in military office was banned), an answer is given to us, although euphemistically: "The PLO," QUORUM says, "has already stuck its nose into our battered republic (this is the greatest euphemism, without forgetting that the PLO commandos have for some time now maintained a tactical alliance with the locals). Our readers already know that our documentation is solid. Now, in this case, we are in a position to say that the PLO will not set foot in Argentina only to sleep the aristocratic siesta which diplomats take. 'Arafat and his robotlike Montoneros sympathizers (another euphemism or perhaps a warning for an "ounce of prevention") have the basic objective of introducing new elements of confusion to derail a dignified denouement to the process. From their subversive hideouts in France and with the support of well-known characters like Jorge Antonio and Hector Villalon (more euphemisms), their targets are General Nicolaides, Monsignor Laguna, journalist Iglesias Rouco and, undoubtedly, numerous Jewish institutions."

We understand the message perfectly, gentlemen (gentlemen of sectors of the present regime and of those of 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 among whom there is no difference whatsoever). We also know of the fate of dozens of missing journalists, and of the reasons for the self-imposed exile of Bod Cox just a few years ago. In sum, we do know who destabilizes whom, and we know that we, this newspaper, and every decent person in this country are potentially "destabilized," although our names are included in confusing lists, just to pave the way and to distract the attention of the unwary. Those responsible for the regime today and in the past, and their followers, will not be able to say tomorrow that they were not warned. We repeat: warned. The future of our personal security and that of others will tell whether this warning has finally been heeded.

Only the future will reveal the amount of truth there is in the rumors circulating abroad and among very serious diplomatic circles about certain extremes of our economic situation, and above all, about the alleged decision of some significant sectors of the regime to build an atomic bomb within the next 12 months.

In the economic area, those circles believe that the government will reportedly order an immediate retroactive salary increase of 100 percent to state employees. The public sector, which includes the state enterprises and the bureaucratic administration, is at this moment absorbing almost all the resources of the financial system. The existing doubts are not surprising, therefore, regarding the progress of the agreement with the IMF (some U.S. financial circles even guarantee that there is no agreement at all, or at least, no agreement on a firm basis). And there is nothing surprising about the predictions regarding the "parallel" exchange rate of the dollar toward the end of the year, which reportedly had already been made by several multinational companies in Argentina. According to these predictions, in December the dollar will reportedly cost 80,000 to 90,000 pesos.

The rumors regarding the Argentine atomic bomb are still much more alarming. Those who spread these rumors here and abroad state that the only aim of this decision is to provide new "prestige" for the regime to compensate for the political and economic failure and the defeat in the Malvinas war. In fact, we feel reluctant to believe that rumor, because if it is confirmed we can say that the time for total ruin has come to our country without any possibility of recovery, because such an absurdity will lead us to very strong retaliation from the United States, NATO and all Latin America. But since there is no way to measure madness here anymore, everything is possible. Aren't we perhaps continuously listening to calls of foolish voices -- the same ones which in the worst style of Goebbels predicted in April and May the absolute defeat of the "corrupt" and "soft" British soldiers -- voices which favored the continuation of the war against NATO, despite the lack of resources and the obvious disorder which exists in Argentina? Perhaps these voices which today also accuse those of us who try to save what's left of the country of being "chicken-hearted" and of "selling out the country" come from the same open and misinformed mouths which are now awaiting the appearance of the bomb.

How long will madness and stupidity continue dragging us toward the abyss?

(1) What is said to be a proclamation of a reputed "Clandestine Junta of Commanders" (a mimeographed sheet), which has been distributed in past days in numerous military units, says the following:

"The junta of commanders demands the immediate resignation of President Gen Reynaldo Bignone, of his entire government, and of all provincial governors. We must not return to the past. We have clear proof of what happened with the hasty call to elections. The movement of national reorganization is determined to fight for the fatherland and to move the country forward. The Clandestine Junta of Commanders makes this proclamation to the whole nation. We want to see the faces of the patriots. Our conscience no longer can stand the humiliation of bearing arms so that the corrupt may lead a high life, nor can it stand the public scorn and the debasement of the Argentine people. We are tired of begging for patriotism. This is why the Clandestine Junta of Commanders has decided:

"1. To declare itself in rebellion against the national government.

"2. To withdraw the call for general elections. Signed: Clandestine Junta of Commanders.

"Comrades of the three armed services: We want to place their proclamation in your hands and ask your support for this new patriotic movement on behalf of the Argentine people. Comrades of the nation: You must join this revolutionary movement throughout the country. May God permit our triumph to bring wellbeing to the fatherland and its people so that this nation can again be the greatest in the world.

"Comrades on land, sea and air, let's shout together Long Live the Fatherland!"

ARMY GENERAL SECRETARY INSTALLED 1 NOVEMBER

PY011924 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1631 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (TELAM) -- army Commander in Chief Cristino Nicolaides today installed Brig Gen Mario Alfredo Piotti as the new army secretary general. General Piotti, who was serving as National Gendarmerie director, replaces Brig Gen Jose Horacio Ruiz, who has been admitted to the Cosme Argerich Central Military Hospital.

SILES ZUAZO ANNOUNCES WORKERS MINE COMANAGEMENT

PY011438 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 31 Oct 82

[By David Marquez Carrillo, AFP special correspondent]

[Excerpt] Catavi, Bolivia, 31 Oct (AFP) -- On celebrating the 30th anniversary of the nationalization of the tin mines, Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo officially announced today the establishment of workers' comanagement and the flexible minimum salary. During the next few days we are going to talk to the Bolivian Labor union [COB] to establish the terms of workers' comanagement and the gradual establishment of the minimum salary, Siles Zuazo stated before a crowd of mineworkers. The workers were gathered at the Campo de Marior Barzola where the Catavi massacre took place in 1942 and where the historical decree taking the mines from the tin barons and nationalizing them also took place.

The constitutional president, who arrived in this mining district aboard a small plane and was welcomed by a crowd of mineworkers, made an ardent defense of the democratic process which, he said, must be defended by each and every Bolivian. He added that Bolivia's streets will be cleaned of paramilitary groups and reported the army's decision to return to their barracks. In this manner, I tell you that we will never again have a de facto government, he stated.

The miners' delegates, especially the secretary generals of the Siglo Veinte and Catavi Labor Federations, unanimously demanded the immediate establishment of the flexible minimum salary; the creation of a workers' university in this district; a total reorganization of the mining corporation of Bolivia, Comibol; and the withdrawal of army troops from the mining centers.

Unexpectedly, the chief of state announced that, within the economic recovery plan to be implemented on 5 November, the workers must not expect a general increase in wages, although he promised that at the end of this stage of sacrifices, the workers, and especially the miners, will be accorded the highest privileges.

COURTS OF HONOR TO TRY HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS

PY012017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1511 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 30 Oct (AFP) -- It was disclosed here today that those military chiefs who in exercising their duties have stained the honor of the Armed Forces will be tried and punished by the Court of Honor of each service.

A communique issued by the Office of the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces points out that the recovery of the prestige of our armed forces, its respect and the affection of our people is sought through the creation of the Court of Honor. Above all the trial will affect the most prominent military chiefs who headed the 17 July 1980 military coup.

The main persons to be brought to trial will be former President Luis Garcia Meza, his interior minister Col Luis Arce Gomez and the commander of the three armed forces and ministers of state.

The Armed Forces Command has appointed Rafael Tapia Montano as president of the Court of Honor. Gen Alfredo Villarroel, commander in chief of the armed forces, has called on the members of the Court of Honor to act impartially, intransigently and with love for the institution.

DAILY SUGGESTS BRAZIL'S ROLE DURING REAGAN VISIT

PY292353 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Oct 82 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Urgency and the Challenge"]

[Text] There is no denying that the visit the U.S. President will make to Brasilia at the end of the month -- which from this protocol point of view will be a return of the visit the Brazilian president made in May -- is relatively urgent. The only explanation for this urgency is the United States' need to find a way to resume an always difficult understanding with Latin America, something which became almost impossible after the Spanish-speaking countries, in a romantic gesture of solidarity, formed a monolithic and rhetorical bloc supporting Galtieri's Argentina during the war over the Falklands while the United States, defending law and keeping its traditional alliance in mind, decided to support Great Britain.

Despite the questionable neutrality of the Brazilian Government -- which we repeatedly denounced in this column -- our diplomacy at least had the merit of not going to the verbal extremes reached by others. By this Brazil seemingly strengthened its alliance with Argentina thus qualifying, at the same time, as a negotiator with the United States, when and if the U.S. Government decided to negotiate in an attempt to resume dialogue with Latin America

However, two parties are necessary for a dialogue. In other words, Reagan's working visit will only bear fruit if the Brazilian authorities are willing to pick it. The Brazilian authorities must take advantage of the opportunity they are given once again to mediate between the U.S. Government -- plunged into the immensity of its worldwide responsibilities, the pressure exerted by local lobbies [published in English]. The urgent need to solve domestic economic problems and its insensitivity to the individual and collective problems of those countries south of the Rio Bravo -- and the Latin American governments, which are in almost permanent political crisis (with the exception of a few), enduring century-old discrimination by the industrialized world and only being able to find their identity by opposing the United States, as the Chilean ambassador in Brasilia pointed out a few days ago.

The mediation will not be formally requested or offered. As a consequence of the situation, it will stem naturally from the talks which the two presidents hold.

This implicit understanding of the situation would come more easily if the chief of the White House had paid more attention to the coherent and basic content of President Figueiredo's address to the UN General Assembly and if the Brazilian president could understand that although Reagan is the President of the most powerful state in the world, he has less power in the United States than Joao Baptista Figueiredo has in Brazil. In other words, the two countries of the hemisphere will only benefit from "the working meetings," which they will hold the first days of December, if Reagan is willing to use the influence of the Presidency in Congress to convince representatives and senators of the importance of having the United States once again become -- in practice -- the champion of free trade and if President Figueiredo is aware that changing U.S. customs and fiscal policy, as is the case in the EEC, does not depend on the President but on the consensus democratically reached by Congress through negotiations carried out between administration officials and congressmen, who have decisionmaking power and who by tradition also listen to the opinion of the lobbies [given in English] and private interests.

This problem -- which is always a delicate and difficult matter in the Foreign Ministry, which for years has been unable to decide whether to become a mediator or to continue to maintain a low profile [given in English], thus confounding the government's position with that of the nation -- is not the only one to be discussed during the meetings to be held in Brasilia.

The need to reorganize the inter-American system is also an important issue but it will only become urgent if the world crisis reaches a point where the United States cannot afford the luxury of disregarding the cooperation of its neighboring countries, for whom it shows a great lack of interest (except when a crisis explodes in the Antilles or Central America). The international financial situation and what Brazil and the United States can do -- if not to improve it at least not to worsen it -- will be another subject for the talks, which are becoming more frequent than one could have imagined in May when President Figueiredo visited the United States. Admittedly our economic team is facing the crisis we are enduring with maturity (although we still maintain that our political position was much stronger 3 months ago). However, Reagan will need guarantees that U.S. Government and private sector efforts to avoid unsustainable situations can be made with no fear that what happened in Poland could happen again.

Brazilian-U.S. problems will not be solved in 2 days but this will be more than enough time to determine whether or not the two parties really have the good will or desire to cooperate. There is no doubt that Brazil will not give up its position as a member of the Third World -- it would not look right for it to do so after having made so much progress on that wrong path.

However, it would be advisable for President Figueiredo to consider that national interests demand we accept the role of mediator -- and that the mediator, at times like these, takes the interests of the two opposing parties, as well as its own, into account. If not, it is a simple conveyer of messages and influences no one.

JORNAL DO BRASIL ON 1983 ECONOMIC PLAN

PY310048 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Oct 82 p 10

[Editorial: "This Goes Seriously"]

[Text] After Mexico's default); the financial woes of Poland and Argentina; the liquidity and credibility crisis which affected the entire U.S. financial system, beginning with the small and medium-sized banks; finally the strong but lofty speech of President Joao Figueiredo at the United Nations where he made a dismal review of the international economic situation, stressing the common responsibility of the rich and poor countries; in sum, after a series noteworthy events of similar nature, the minimum political conditions have been created for the Brazilian Government to present to the nation, to the bureaucracy and to the international creditors an economic program for 1983, a truly austere program, even a bitter one but, above all, a consistent and responsible one. Even before the 15 November elections, the government committed itself to adopting a decisively restrictive policy, which is certainly unpopular, but which represents the only possible alternative. It has been the only alternative possible for some time already, but which only now could be fully announced given the new political circumstances.

All that has become explicit in the "Program for the External Sector in 1983" which was ratified yesterday by the National Monetary Council.

In short, what did the government do? Setting the goal of accumulating a $6 billion surplus in the trade balance, the document explains that the stated surplus "should not be understood as an estimate that can be realized or not depending on the evolution of international trade, but as a minimum trade surplus necessary to reconcile the debt service deficit (which is heavily burdened by interests payments which are, therefore, a determining factor) with the maximum amount of credits which Brazil can obtain with certainty from the international financial community."

In other words, imbued with a realism which is indispensable at this bleak international juncture, the Brazilian Government began by making an assessment: How much can we reasonably expect to obtain from the international financial market in 1983? Realistically, $10.6 billion.

This is quite a drop from the estimated $17 billion which was obtained in 1982. As Planning Minister Delfim Neto hinted yesterday in Frankfurt, that amount will barely permit closing out the balance of payments in 1982. Very well, if only $10.6 billion will be obtained and if we have to pay $9.1 billion in interest -- an unavoidable fact for any responsible borrower -- there is no other alternative left, at whatever price, but to obtain a surplus in the balance of trade.

How? Crossing fingers, bowing toward Mecca or climbing the stairs of the Bonfim Church won't help. The international market cannot accomodate any quantum jump in exports, which is another factor we cannot control because there is very little we can do in the face of the worldwide recession and the increasing international protectionism. The government then started with a realistic premise -- exports can only be expected to grow 9.5 percent in 1983, at the most -- to set figures on the factor that cannot be controlled and the factor that can be controlled, namely, imports.

Import control is the Gordian knot of the question. Either Brazil cuts back the $20.5 billion in imports to $17 billion (17 percent) or the entire survival scheme for 1983 collapses. The $6 billion trade balance surplus will only be achieved by curtailing imports to the indispensable minimum represented by oil (still necessary despite the encouraging increase in domestic production), equipment and machinery, wheat and components for exports under the draw-back system or under Befiex [Commission for the Concession of Fiscal Benefits to Special Export Programs].

What will be the impact of the strategy of adjusting the domestic economy to the possibilities of attracting foreign resources while continuing to service -- although in a lesser amount -- the heavy foreign debt?

The main impact will be spread throughout the entire economy: The trauma caused by restricted imports. Despite all the efforts in import substitution, a 17 percent cutback in exports in a year will certainly contract the overall level of economic activities.

Does Brazil have any other alternative? Not really. Could Brazil's international creditors expect a better demonstration of austerity and responsibility in confronting a crisis which, despite all its indigenous components, was actually made more serious by external factors? Certainly not.

This is the way, a bitter but unavoidable way. We must take it. The only thing to be deplored is that the Brazilian Government had not shown this courage before. The courage to make foward-looking calculations. It is more sensible to realistically calculate what can be obtained abroad than to ask each minister how much he intends to spend, swearing to promote exports. From one good intention to another we almost went the Mexican way leading to the IMF.

Now finally we are speaking seriously. It is only to be expected of the government that it speak the same language with the same accent -- in unison and monolithically. It is the battle within the government itself which the formulators of the serious and consistent "Program for the External Sector in 1983" must win. It will perhaps be easier to close the balance of payments in 1983 than to convince each bureaucrat and each presidential candidate that the times have changed -- that they have changed for the worse.

BETANCUR ANNOUNCES AMAZON AREA SUMMIT

PA301550 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpts] President Belisario Betancur announced today that a summit of heads of states from countries of the Amazon region will be held soon in Leticia. The meeting should have been held a month ago, but there were some obstacles; we hope that this time it will in fact take place, President Betancur said. The countries that comprise the Amazon region are Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. President Betancur announced the summit at a ceremony in which Vice Adm (Tito Garcia Motta) was sworn in as the new manager of the Colombian ports enterprise, Colpuertos.

President Betancur also said that although Colombia has both Atlantic and Pacific coastlines, it is making very poor use of them. In addition, he expressed regret at the small amount of commerce on the Amazon and Orinoco rivers. He criticized Colombians for thinking and acting as a Mediterranean population. He noted, however, that he did not mean to critize any government in particular, since the problem concerned us all. He said that his government, after analyzing the situation, has been thinking a lot about the importance of the oceans and rivers in the southern part of the country. President Betancur said that the National Territorial Aerial Service, Satena, is going to begin an ambitious program to integrate the nation's territories though air transportation services. He also announced the organization of a navigation company to serve the Amazon, the Orinoco, the Putumayo and every other navigable river in the southern part of the country.

Referring to the Pacific, he said: All we have there are Buenaventura, a port that is in a deplorable state; Gorgona Island, which we have successfully destroyed by establishing a penitentiary on that natural and ecological jewel; and Tumaco, another port on the Pacific side, which is also a disgrace and whose ecological resources have disappeared.

President Betancur said that he realizes that objectives in this area cannot be completely attained in only 4 years, but that a start can be made. He also referred to the importance of the Caribbean region, which Colombia has neglected. He said that with 28 million inhabitants, the Caribbean countries buy $25 billion worth of products annually, of which Colombia is selling only $180 million.

BETANCUR SEEKS DIALOGUE WITH VENEZUELA

PA020140 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Puerto Inirida -- President Belisario Betancur said here that Colombia will insist on a direct dialogue with Venezuela to reach an agreement that would solve their maritime border differences. Betancur reiterated his government's plan to create a new Colombia with the so-called territory. In one of his many stopovers through the Vichada and Guainia commissaries and the Arauca Intendency, President Betancur referred to Colombian-Venezuelan differences, noting that Colombia will insist on a direct dialogue because everything can be solved peacefully. He said that differences must be solved through peaceful talks. He made this statement only a few days after sending a greeting to the Venezuelan president and people. In that greeting he noted the unity that exists between the two nations.

The president will go to Puerto Carreno today, where he will conclude his extensive and exhaustive tour through the nation's territories, where he received a long, detailed report on regional socioeconomic needs. During the president's tour, upon which he was accompanied by eight of his ministers and other important national government officials, various projects that are underway were outlined. These projects will result in progress for this region, which comprises one-third of the nation's territory.

PRESIDENT HURTADO SIGNS WAGE INCREASE LAWS

PA312130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Quito, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Today President Oswaldo Hurtado signed two decrees approved by the congress to increase wages and salaries and to set the minimum wage. He also signed the law changing the compensation for the increase in the cost of living. Ernesto Alba Gomez, national secretary of public information, said that the three approved legislative decrees give the workers a 35-percent increase. He noted that the minimum wage in effect on 1 November will be $178. Between the minimum wage, the compensation for the increase in the cost of living and the transportation subsidy, until today the workers were receiving about $132 a month. On Monday this will increase to $178 a month. There is a ceiling on the increase of wages and salaries: [word indistinct] up to those who receive $255 (8,500 sucres). The official indicated that with these increases, the wage level of Ecuadorean workers will be higher than that of workers of other South American countries.

BUS FARES, TRANSPORTATION COMPENSATION SET

PA302038 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Urban bus transportation will resume today now that the National Traffic Council has set fares throughout the country at 3 sucres. The decision was approved unanimously and did not cause surprise among the people, because the bus drivers had already begun to apply the new fare on their own. The National Traffic Council decided to authorize the increase in urban fares to 3 sucres, except for schoolchildren and junior high school students up to 15 years old, for whom it is 2 sucres. It also increased interprovincial fares by 30 percent. The Ecuadorean president has signed the law dealing with transportation compensation [that the employers pay to workers]. Government spokesmen have reiterated that this new law primarily benefits the country's working class. Here is a statement by Secretary of Information Ernesto Alban:

[Begin recording] The importance of this bill, which has now become a law, is not based [words indistinct] new amount of the transportation compensation or setting a few figure [words indistinct]. It changes the way in which the transportation compensation is determined. In accordance with this law, which goes into effect on 1 November, the transportation compensation will be paid on the basis of the urban transportation fare set by the National Traffic Council. This figure will be multiplied by 4 and 20. Why these numbers? The 4 is for the 4 daily trips [made by the worker] and the 20 is for the 20 working days. Therefore, whatever fare the National Traffic Council sets now or in future, this compensation will automatically change. As a result, no new laws need be issued to modify the compensation. This system permits an important improvement in the wage system. It is a good system, which could even be extended to other areas of payments in the system of remunerations. [end recording]

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS TO RULE ALONE AFTER NOVEMBER

PA312156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2041 GMT 30 Oct 82

[By Ana Maldonado]

[Excerpt] Quito, 30 Oct (EFE) -- The Christian Democratic Party will be the only party in power by the end of November when Health Minister Francisco Huerta of the Democratic Party, PD, leaves the Cabinet. The PS is the only party sharing power with the Christian Democrats. The departure of Francisco Huerta, founder of the PD, a liberal party, is the third change among the original supporters of the government of President Oswaldo Hurtado who assumed power after the death of Jaime Roldos 17 months ago. The PD's withdrawal is no surprise since on several occasions the party's leader had announced that "the alliance had a fixed term." The PD took advantage of the alliance to get an insider's view of the government's problems in an effort to be able to assume a "mature" attitude during the 1984 presidential election campaign.

BELAUNDE ON PLACING BORDER MARKS, U.S. TRIP

PY020200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 31 Oct (AFP) -- With or without border marks, we know where our border is and we must safeguard it, Peruvian President Ferenando Belaunde stated today with reference to a statement by the Ecuadorean foreign minister, who said that he has agreed to place border marks along a stretch of the Peruvian border. However, the Peruvian head of state stated during his regular press conference that "our major objective is to attain peaceful coexistence. We prefer integration rather than confrontation, because the solutions lies in integration and not in utopic dreams nurtured by politicians who are eager for power, but who do not have the electorate's support. Upon stating that placing the missing border marks along the 78-km stretch on the Ecuadorean border is possible, Belaunde stated: We abide by the rules of the treaties, and as the Rio de Janeiro Protocol is perfectly clear in this regard, we havor no doubts whatsoever. Any doubts that might have existed in the past were cleared up by Brazilian arbitrator Diaz de Aguiar. Belaunde recalled what Pedro Arranaga described as a cartographic patriotism, that is, drawing up maps based on illusory data, which mislead the people regarding the alleged reality of the border.

The Peruvian head of state also outlined the two main subjects that he will discuss with U.S. President Ronald Reagan during his upcoming visit to the United States. They are nutrition and employment. As for nutrition, the South American Continent cannot only be a factor of [words indistinct] but also of nutritional support to the rest of the world, Belaunde asserted. He added that he will also make an attempt to promote intensive employment plans that do not require large captial investments. The Peruvian president expressed his confidence in the fact that the planned duty on copper exports [to the United States] -- will not be implemented, since it has been a campaign issue in the light of the possible closure of mines in the southern part of the United States. Belaunde concluded by expressing his agreement with Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa who stated upon returning from his trip to Japan and China, that these two powerful countries will help Peru and the hemisphere by making the era of the Pacific become a reality.

ULLOA ON U.S. HIGHER DUTIES ON COPPER IMPORTS

PY012343 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 21 Oct 82 p A 4

[Text] Economy Minister Manuel Ulloa and Energy and Mines Minister Fernando Montero Aramburu yesterday called the U.S. attempt to impose higher import duties on copper imports aggression and an economic attack against the copper-producing nations. Ulloa categorically stated that the Peruvian Government is against any type of trade restrictions. It is a sign of protectionism, of a lack of a spirit of solidarity, and even of economic aggression that would deserve the adoption by the affected countries of more concrete measures safeguard their interests, Ulloa stated.

"Moreover, since Peru does not have a predilection of any market in particular, it is possible that it will export copper to nations such as Japan or China, or to other parts of the world where it will not have this kind of problem," Ulloa added. Upon terming the U.S. announcement economic aggression, the energy and mines minister stated that the implementation of the U.S. measure would cause the copper-producing nations to reject it and to adopt measures to prevent its implementation, something that they have apparently already begun to do.

Minister Montero stated that the U.S. measure is contained in a bill that was submitted to Congress within the framework of a policy designed to protect its copper industry. This policy, which mainly consists of duties they want to impose on copper imports, aggravates the situation of the U.S. copper suppliers.

U.S. COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS DEMAND INDEMNIFICATION

PA011255 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 31 Oct 82 pp 1-A, 8-A

[By Eva Montilla de Kinkead]

[Text] The shareholders of the Panama Boston Coconut Company are exerting pressures that border on blackmail on the Panamanian Government to obtain an indemnification of 3 million balboas cash or 5 million balbaos in government bonds for land that no longer belongs to the company.

Information obtained by LA REPUBLICA through investigations at government offices indicates that there have been threats to obtain enough votes so that the U.S. Senate will not approve the treaty on investments that was signed by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The background of this situation goes back to 1970, when the national government, through the Finance and Treasury Ministry, auctioned off property owned by the Panama Boston Coconut Company for being delinquent in payments for real estate and uncultivated lands. The action was carried out on the basis of a charge that Bert Shelton [not further identified] had presented 20 years before.

The summary proceedings as a result of which the auction was carried out could have been appealed, but these were not exhausted by the interested parties in due time. Therefore, the property was registered in the name of the nation.

For the past 12 years, the U.S. shareholders of the company have been applying all kinds of pressure to make the national government indemnify them. They claim that it was a dispossession, something that is not true because the action was carried out strictly according to the law, which is the same for nationals and foreigners in this regard.

During our investigations, we have learned that the national government will not accept such proposals; on the contrary, it will maintain its position, since it is aware that this money is needed in our country for educational, health and social projects to benefit the community in general, aside from the fact that the 1970 action was correct and in accordance with Panamanian law.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S MEETING PLANNED FOR NOVEMBER

PA310309 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] The Colombian Government said today that a meeting of American ministers in preparation for a summit meeting of all the heads of states of the continent will be held in Panama 1 week after the OAS meeting in Washington. The foreign ministers meeting is scheduled for 22 or 23 November in Panama and will be limited to foreign ministers of OAS member countries. As explained by the Colombian foreign minister, Cuba would be excluded from the meeting.

Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo added that he had spoken to Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III on Friday and that Amado had confirmed that Panama is willing to host the foreign ministers meeting suggested by Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

Amado Says No Meeting Now

PA010245 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III said that the Latin American foreign ministers' meeting to be held prior to a meeting of heads of state will not be held this year.

OPPOSITION PARTIES HOLD UNITY EVENT IN CHITRE

PA010226 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Oct 82 p 1

[By Rogelio Herrera]

[Text] Speaking to several hundred people meeting at the Joroncito Rivera Restaurant in the city of Chitre last night, the main leaders of various opposition political parties made harsh verbal attacks on the national government. They especially attacked militarism.

The speakers at the head table included Ricardo Arias Calderon, Manuel Solis Palma, Hildebrando Nicosia, Arnulfo Escalona and Olimpo Saez.

During the event, we heard the following remarks: Ruben D. Carles said, "The people of Herrera confirm their desire to put an end to the dictatorship." Isabel de Calvez said, "One can see that the people of Herrera are in the opposition. We will achieve the people's victory in 1984."

Gilberto Arias said that "the opposition political parties have been meeting with the people. In David, Santiago and now in Chitre, huge enthusiastic crowds have participated. They are determined to organize a new republic, to end corruption and to return freedoms to the Panamanian people."

Olimpo Saez said that "the democratic political parties, especially their rank and file, are here again, seeking unity and demonstrating their faith in the political parties of the democratic opposition."

For his part, Manuel Solis Palma said, "I think this is a very impressive event. The Panamanian people want the unity of all the opposition groups."

PAREDES DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

PA301552 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Oct 82

["Exclusive" interview granted by Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, to Ivan Zurita at the Legislative Palace on 28 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What can you tell us about the proposed constitutional amendments and the topics that you will discuss with the Corregimiento representatives?

[Answer] I should start by telling you that we have witnessed a great spirit of cooperation in the representatives on the issue of amending the Constitution. I must stress that these amendments are in no way meant to erode the Constitution's influence on our 2 million Panamanians. The effort is primarily aimed at making our Constitution more effective, so that it will generate its own defense mechanisms -- based not on the power of force, but on humane principles -- and so that it will reflect the sentiments of all Panamanians.

This is the way it must be, in case a new government, not the group currently in office, should come -- and this may happen -- whose political power would be opposed to the people's will, and who would destroy the Constitution. We recognize that this Constitution has some weaknesses, but it also has many great things, from which we must learn. Let us hope that those small weaknesses will not be used as an alibi to repeal it in, let us say, 5 or 10 years. We must strengthen and improve it, especially now that the country is experiencing a period of peace and tranquillity.

[Question] Which of the proposed changes do you regard as the most important?

[Answer] I believe that the basic change is that legislators be elected by direct popular vote; in other words, that the sovereign people elect their own legislators. I also believe that it is very important that the president or presidents of the republic should serve for 5 years in the future, because a 6-year period is too long. However, this is my personal view. The commission that the president will appoint to analyze the situation and to make recommendations to the legislative assembly, for later referral to a plebiscite or a public referendum, might make suggestions or recommendations beside those I have already mentioned. It seems very important to me to also point out that the Constitution itself has several structural defects. For instance, Article 140 prevents the people from participating in the decision as to whether or not they want such changes and as to what those changes should be. Article 140 should therefore be amended.

[Question] One last question. Would you and the National Guard staff agree to an amendment of Article 2, so that the National Guard would return to its garrisons and military life and would leave power completely in the hands of civilians?

[Answer] Yes, we are willing to do that. We would agree to an amendment of that article. We are willing to let the people decide if the National Guard should participate in the country's political life, especially when the Guard realizes that Panamanians are near to danger and confrontations. We are willing to let the people decide if the Guard should participate in national events, through Article 2 of the Constitution; and if the people say that the Guard should stay in its barracks and should allow Panamanians to kill each other without stepping in, if that is what the people want, we are also willing to please them.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- On 29 October, President Ricardo de la Espriella received the credentials of three new envoys: Uruguayan Ambassador Marcel Houreade Crespo, Danish Ambassador Christian Ulrik Haxthausen and U.S. Ambassador Everett Ellis Briggs. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 31 Oct 82 p 1-B PA]

AMBASSADOR TO CHILE -- Ricardo Moreno Villalaz has been appointed Panama's new ambassador to Chile. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Oct 82 p 5 PA]

IDB AID -- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IDB] has just concluded the last stage in the negotiations with the National Water and Sanitation Institute, IDAAN, for a new $21.6 million loan. Likewise, the IDB will begin to make disbursement of the $26 million loan granted to the IDAAN. Both loans are earmarked for the improvement of urban and rural areas. The IDAAN has obtained $47.6 million in foreign financing. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Oct 82 p 16, 24 PA]

COSTA RICA

VOLIO RESPONDS TO D'ESCOTO DIALOGUE REJECTION

PA020035 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1948 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 1 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government responded today to Nicaragua's refusal to talk about the "Forum for Peace and Democracy," stating through Foreign Minister Fernando Volio that such an attitude is not conducive to the attainment of a peaceful settlement in the area.

Volio insisted that he cannot accept Managua's invitation to discuss exclusively bilateral affairs with the government leaders, because the "forum," which is made up of eight Caribbean countries, assigned him the mission of going to Nicaragua to explain the scope of the organization that was created to search for peace and democracy in the region.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto justified the Sandinist position, terming the "forum" a U.S. initiative to isolate Nicaragua. Volio flatly denied this.

"Costa Rica maintains an independent foreign policy," Volio said today in an exclusive interview with ACAN-EFE, recalling immediately that the Forum for Peace was an intiative by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, put forward on the day he took power (3 May) before government leaders of several countries who were present on that occasion.

"On that occasion," Volio added, "Costa Rica took the opportunity to propose the forum of that name as a good offices organization and this was agreed to by other heads of state who signed the San Jose act. Among these was Honduran President Robert Suazo Cordoba."

Volio described the statement by Foreign Minister d'Escoto, who is a priest, as "another manifestation of the verbal war that has been unleashed against the Costa Rican Government," while noting that this campaign "is not conducive to the attainment of peace settlements in the Central American region."

"To refuse to talk of the 'forum' is to refuse to talk about an integral peace plan. Our desire is to promote peace in Central America and if the Sandinist government leaders do not want to, that is their choice," Volio stated.

D'Escoto announced last week that he had invited his counterparts in Honduras and Costa Rica to visit Managua separately, to hold bilateral talks.

The foreign minister said that Nicaragua explained to Volio Jimenez that "it is not a case of limiting the agenda, since it is normal for ministers to discuss bilateral affairs and the policy of other countries, but in this case Nicaragua wants to know nothing of the San Jose forum."

As to the likelihood that Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica will accept the invitation, d'Escoto indicated that "the Honduran foreign secretary said he could not commit himself to a specific date because he did not want Volio Jimenez to think he was pulling the rug out from under him."

The minister then said that he "could not understand how a foreign minister -- in view of the fact that he participated in a meeting like the San Jose forum -- would limit the sovereignty of his own country and would commit himself to the avoidance of bilateral meetings with other countries."

As for the statement attributed to the Honduran foreign secretary, Volio said it was inexact, noting that the only thing his colleague said in response to the invitation that he meet with the Sandinists was that his country is committed to working within the Forum for Peace and Democracy, because that is the best platform for discussion of these affairs.

MEXICAN PRI PRESIDENT BRIEFED ON PEACE FORUM

PA301909 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Oct 82

[By Wilfredo Chacon Serrano]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 29 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The recent visit by Pedro Ojeda Paullada, president of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) of Mexico, was part of an effort sponsored by the Costa Rican Government to explain its foreign policy, to improve bilateral relations and to try to promote the "Forum for Peace and Democracy," of which Mexico is not a member.

Regarding the first two points, official sources said that President Luis Alberto Monge and Foreign Minister Fernando Volio succeeded in expressing their views to Ojeda Paullada, who is also president of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL) and who is being mentioned as a probable government secretary in the next Mexican government.

"We managed to explain Costa Rica's foreign policy in a clear and coherent form at the highest level," Foreign Minister Volio told ACAN-EFE.

On the third point, the "Forum for Peace and Democracy," it was not until 48 hours had passed that a Government House spokesman said that "Costa Rica supports the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents' proposal for detente in Central America."

A few hours before, Foreign Minister Volio told an ACAN-EFE correspondent that "the Mexican-Venezuelan proposal" is considered "constructive and useful" by the Costa Rican Government.

However, Costa Rican officials told Ojeda Paullada that "It was not the best idea to discuss Central American problems individually, nor to think that area problems can be solved by handling each case bilaterally."

During a lengthy meeting, they carefully analyzed relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Special emphasis was placed on the Costa Rican Government's interest "in remaining neutral at all costs in any military conflict."

The Costa Rican authorities also told Ojeda Paullada of the firm commitment "to safeguarding security, peace and the democratic institutions" of Costa Rica. In this respect, the government spokesman said, "we should not be naive, as this would be a very dangerous attitude for Costa Rica's security."

"Ojeda's reaction was very positive," Foreign Minister Volio said, "which left a channel of communications open, so that they do not develop a distorted view of us and so that Costa Rica can present its foreign policy without misunderstandings."

After the conversations held by Monge, Volio and Ojeda, the future of the "Forum for Peace and Democracy" might be seen from a different perspective, but for the time being Volio's trip to Guatemala and Nicaragua has been postponed.

The trip to Guatemala was postponed because Volio will accompany President Monge to Washington. When Volio returns, the Guatemalan foreign minister will be leaving for Europe and the Middle East on 6 November.

The visit to Nicaragua is being postponed because the Nicaraguan Government is excluding discussion of the "Forum for Peace and Democracy" from the agenda, according to the statements of Sandinist leaders.

EL SALVADOR

FORMER PCN MEMBERS ANNOUNCE NEW POLITICAL PARTY

PA020118 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Nov 82 pp 9, 33

[Excerpt] It was learned at noon on Saturday that a new political party is being formed by individuals who formerly belonged to the National Conciliation Party (PCN).

This new organization will be called the Stable Centrist Republican Movement [Movimiento Estable Republicano Centrista -- Merecen]. It will be led by Dr Juan Ramon Rosales y Rosales, a former PCN executive.

Rosales y Rosales, in a talk with his friends on Saturday, indicated that his new organization will devote itself to providing direct aid to the people in the greatest need; that is, those who have the most humble jobs, such as shoeshine boys, waiters, handcart drivers, house servants, etc. He said that no one remembers such people after wining a campaign and that they deserve to have the greatest attention paid to improving their standard of living.

Meanwhile, political observers have said that it is obvious that the PCN "is gradually disintegrating." The reason for this disintegration, some say, is that the PCN is following an extraneous policy, namely the socialist line. They said some PCN leaders recently held talks with European socialist leaders in an attempt to receive guidance and, of course, economic aid for the organization.

LAWYERS OBJECT TO U.S. AMBASSADOR'S COMMENT

PA020108 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1829 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Several Salvadoran lawyers have raised their voices in protest in the halls of the Isidro Menendez Judicial Center over a statement made by Deane Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. The lawyers say the ambassador mentioned that a mafia exists in the Salvadoran justice system, without specifying to which mafia he was referring. They feel that the ambassador's statement constitutes an affront to El Salvador's penal system, since Salvadoran laws should never be compared with those of the United States, which the ambassador seeks to do in the case of the deaths of some 10 U.S. citizens. The lawyers add that the ambassador has forgotten the fact that there have been over 30,000 victims of the holocaust that the United States and other superpowers continue to promote in El Salvador.

GUERRILLAS INTENSIFY ATTACKS ON ARMY, SABOTAGE

PA310407 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Oct (AFP) -- It was learned here that Salvadoran guerrilla attacks against official positions intensified in the past 24 hours, especially in the north and east of the country, where the rebels captured 17 soldiers and left a high death toll among the government ranks.

Meanwhile, reliable sources confirmed today that former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora recently made a 48-hour visit to San Salvador. Pastora met with diplomats accredited in the capital. The topics discussed are unknown.

For their part, FMLN members attacked La Laguna, in northern Chalatenango Department this morning. They captured 27 soldiers. In the action, carried out with bazookas and other weapons, a soldier and three members of the civil defense corps were killed. The other military personnel defending the town surrendered to the guerrillas.

Similarly, last night a large number of FMLN guerrillas stormed San Jose Las Flores, in Tonacatepeque municipality, some 18 km north of the capital, leaving "an undetermined number of dead or wounded," according to unofficial sources.

An army truck carrying soldiers to reinforce government troops in the area was also attacked by the rebels who, after dynamiting the truck, proceeded to fire on it with weapons of various calibers. Many soldiers were killed or wounded.

"This has been one of the most serious battles in which we have been involved," one of the surviving military men confessed to journalists who had gone to the scene.

According to the soldier, the events began at approximately 2130. A large group of men and women armed with rifles and bazookas proceeded to attack civil defense headquarters. Patrolmen on duty there returned the fire and were later reinforced by troops from the 1st Infantry Brigade in San Salvador and the Atonatl battalion from Sonsonate.

Meanwhile, six soldiers from the 5th Infantry Brigade based in San Vicente, in central El Salvador, were killed in a guerrilla ambush. The soldiers were patrolling near the place known as Rio Grande, some 6 km south of the departmental capital.

For their part, the armed forces increased their "combing", actions in the paracentral and eastern regions of the country, particularly in San Vicente, Usulutan, Morazan and San Miguel, where guerrillas have carried out a number of actions in the past 3 weeks, ranging from sabotage of electric and telecommunications equipment to ambushes and the occupation of some small towns.

In Morazan, the rebels are holding the towns of Torola, Perquin and San Fernando. It was learned that the rebels abandoned the town of Joateca without any intervention by government troops.

Other towns in Chalatenango Department, north of the capital, have also been in rebel hands since the onset of the current guerrilla campaign over 2 weeks ago.

It was learned unofficially yesterday that more government troops are en route to eastern El Salvador, presumably to relieve the soldiers who have been engaged in heavy fighting in that area where the FMLN controls an extensive portion of the territory bordering on Honduras.

Meanwhile, the FMLN is continuing its campaign to sabotage transportation. It set fire to 14 vehicles in the past few hours in the area around San Miguel, on the Pan-American Highway. The 14 vehicles include 4 buses and 10 pickups which were traveling through the area in defiance of the rebel order to stay off the country's highways.

Meanwhile, judicial authorities in San Salvador today reported the discovery of six bodies of people who had met violent deaths.

AREA PARTIES REPORTEDLY SUPPORT FDR-FMLN PROPOSAL

PA012248 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The proposal for dialogue [words indistinct] has received new support from political parties [words indistinct].

A meeting of Latin American and Caribbean political parties was held in Belize, a country which is now independent, on 26-29 October. The parties analyzed the problems of Central America and the Caribbean. On 29 October, the parties signed a declaration in which they stressed total (?support) for the proposal [words indistinct] made public by Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], and Companera Guadalupe Martinez of the FMLN. In the declaration, the political parties demanded that the Salvadoran Government immediately release and respect the lives of the FDR Directorate members who were arrested a few days ago by the treasury police.

The signatories of the Belize declaration in support of the FDR-FMLN proposal for dialogue include the ruling People's United Party, PUP, of Belize; the ruling National Liberation Party, PLN, of Costa Rica; the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, of Panama; the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, which sent the Dominican deputy foreign minister as a delegate; the ruling PRI of Mexico; the ruling FSLN of Nicaragua; the People's National Party of Jamaica; the ruling New Jewel Movement of Grenada; the ruling Barbados Labor Party; the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela, led by former President Carlos Andres Perez; the Democratic Socialist Party of Guatemala; the People's Liberal Alliance, Alipo, a faction of the ruling Honduran Liberal Party; and the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, whose secretary general is Guillermo Manuel Ungo.

The parties that participated in this meeting also demanded respect for human rights, particularly by the Haitian, Guatemalan and Salvadoran Governments.

Political parties of the Caribbean and the continent have in this way declared that the path for peace in El Salvador must be found through the dialogue that the FDR-FMLN proposed to the government and other Salvadoran political and social sectors.

FMLN TO REDUCE SABOTAGE ACTIONS 1, 2 NOVEMBER

PA012301 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] In regard to the commemoration of 2 November, the FMLN General Command wishes to inform everyone that we believe that on this date the religious feelings of our people and their need to honor the memory of their loved ones who have departed should be respected. This date also brings to mind the thousands of heros and martyrs who have fallen during this glorious struggle for liberation, and we feel that their relatives should also be permitted to honor their memories. In view of this, the FMLN has decided that:

1. From noon on 1 November to 2400 on 2 November we will suspend the prohibition on the circulation of private and public vehicles in order to facilitate visits by relatives of the dead to the various cemeteries and cities in the country's interior.

2. In accordance with this decision, combatants should permit traffic of this kind of vehicle on our country's various roads for the specified time.

3. We stress that at the end of this period, our sabotage actions against any kind of vehicle will resume.

4. We also stress the fact that this measure does not include commercial vehicles that transport merchandise, government vehicles and fuel trucks. These will continue to be sabotaged.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death; we will win.

[Signed] FMLN General Command -- San Salvador, 31 October 1982

RADIO VENCEREMOS COMMENTS ON U.S. 'WARNING'

PA010010 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1500 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Deane Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, has just warned the Salvadoran Government that if it does not punish the members of its repressive forces for the crimes they commit, it could be jeopardizing the military aid received from the Reagan administration. Without such aid the Salvadoran Government would immediately collapse.

Hinton said there is no law and in summary that human rights are not respected in El Salvador. Therefore, we were right when we said that Reagan was a liar when he certified to a Congressional committee that progress had been made in El Salvador regarding respect for human rights.

What has happened? Could it be that U.S. Ambassador Hinton has suddenly become a champion of justice and of the rights of Salvadorans? No, what is happening is that in the United States there is tremendous pressure from the church through the churchgoers and bishops, from intellectuals, humanitarian organizations, the U.S. Congress and even from Reagan's own party. The pressure aims at immediate suspension of the military aid to a heinously genocidal regime.

A few days after the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, submitted their proposal for dialogue and peace, Deane Hinton comes forth to blackmail the country's productive sectors, to make them believe that U.S. aid and war escalation is the solution to El Salvador's political, economic and social crisis. [Words indistinct] He goes as far as to say that the Salvadoran Army is slowly winning the war.

The U.S. ambassador quotes Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo García as having said that the army is winning the war while in the 20 days of revolutionary military campaign, the Salvadoran regime has lost 20 towns to our forces. The towns were seized by our army or abandoned by the dictatorship's army. They are located in strategic areas for any government: along its border.

The revolutionary army continues to occupy new positions, seize more weapons and capture more enemy personnel. Many prisoners have been released, some of them to the International Red Cross.

Hinton's speech is nothing more than further shameful evidence that the United States insists on imposing its expansionist will on El Salvador. The speech is also an affront to the country's sovereignty and to our right to self-determination.

The speech is the warmongers' answer to a dialogue proposal presented by the country's democratic revolutionary forces. We proposed a dialogue to find a political solution. Reagan's formula represents more dollars and the escalation of the war by giving more destructive and deadly weapons to the dictatorship.

Why punish the low-ranking military officers, criminals entrenched in the regressive forces, as Hinton is demanding, if the major assassins, the 17 corrupt and criminal officers, remain behind their desks ordering all the crimes against the Salvadoran people?

Why prosecute Captain Avila, for example, while the leading murderer who gives the orders to the death squads occupies the presidency of the Constituent Assembly?

Despite the Reagan administration refusal, the FMLM and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, will continue proposing a political solution to the crisis and will continue reiterating to the Salvadoran people and the peoples of the world our full conviction that we have the power necessary to confront any foreign aggression against our country, from wherever it may come, because they will not stop the heroic Salvarodan people with their planes and napalm.

FDR'S UNGO LAUDS PSOE VICTORY IN SPAIN

PA311503 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Statement by Revolutionary Democratic Front President Guillermo Manuel Ungo -- place, date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] I am greatly pleased at the victory of the democratic and progressive forces of Spain in the 28 October election in that country. We have sent a congratulatory message to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and to its leader, Felipe Gonzelez, that reads as follows:

Companero Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party,

Madrid Spain

Congratulations on your great electoral victory, which shows the [word indistinct] and consistency of the PSOE and is, therefore, a victory for the Spanish people. We share your joy and hopes for the democratic future of Spain and its progressive forces. We are sure that this popular victory is an important advance in our mutual ideals, which strengthen our struggle, and that it offers us new opportunities in the area of international solidarity. A fraternal greeting,

[Signed] Guillermo Manuel Ungo,

President of the Revolutionary Democratic Front

Secretary general of the national revolutionary movement.

We are indeed very plased at this electoral victory, because it is of great importance in the context of the European and world situation.

For quite some time now, we have been aware of the support and solidarity that both the PSOE and Gonzalez have offered the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the FMLM, which they recognize as reprsentative forces in El Salvador. This attitude and conduct have been expressed on numerous occasions, both at meetings sponsored by the Socialist International -- thus contributing with voice and vote to the resolutions and declarations issued by the Socialist International on behalf of our people -- and within the framework of the PSOE's political activity, which is marked by solidarity.

Gonzalez and the PSOE have repeatedly and consistently endorsed the idea of a political solution, to be achieved through dialogue and negotiations, in El Salvador and Central America as a whole. Due to its political, moral and historical ties with Latin America and because of the example it set in achieving democratization after putting an end to the Franco dictatorship, a country as important as Spain represents an important moral force that can collaborate and exert influence, so that, through their own effort and with international collaboration, the Salvadoran people can achieve an integral and democratic political solution.

For all of these reasons, we believe that Gonzalez' victory in Spain will improve our chances in the area of international solidarity and that we will have new and better opportunities to witness the increasing isolation of the fascists' warmongering policy, which seeks to resolve El Salvador's basic problems through destruction and through a war against the Salvadoran people.

I repeat, we believe that this victory will contribute to the isolation of the U.S. administration's warmongering policy [words indistinct] fascists and ultrarightists in El Salvador. This is why we have received this news with true joy and great hope.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT ANNOUNCES ELECTORAL, OTHER LAWS

PA011928 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Presiednt Jose Efrain Rios Montt's weekly message to the people -- place not given--live]

[Excerpts] [Broadcast in progress]...I believe that just as we treat others, so we ourselves will be treated. This is a principle: What I don't want for myself, I must also not want for my (?neighbor). Reviewing these principles and the way in which certain organizations or figures from other nations voice opinions about Guatemala, we are surprised by the fact that almost all the ideas they hold about us tend to isolate us simply because they compare us with what those nations are or pretend to be. I think that they not only want us to be like them, but they also expect us to be a projection, a replica, a copy of them. If we can't be like that, we are isolated.

Naturally, we Guatemalans have contributed to [words indistinct], to be treated as incapable people, as beggars, as despicable people, as slaves, [words indistinct].

We are poor. We have been improverished by our own negligence. Instead of learning from those who are doing better than us, instead of learning that we must sacrifice, that we must work with discipline and that we must tenaciously make an effort, we [words indistinct] with outstretched hands that other nations resolve our problems.

At this point many insist feverishly, anxiously, that we are not receiving the necessary aid, the aid we need, the aid that will help us overcome the current crisis.

We don't care if we enslave an entire nation; we don't care if we drive a stake into the backs of our youths, so long as we can continue enjoying our little pleasures, [words indistinct] our selfishness and our vanity. We have been decived; we have been turned into masks that imitate the smiles of other peoples, but we have not been taught how that smile is won honorably. We live in anguish, [words indistinct] the humanistic blandness of other men, with its protectionism, has made us believe that we are poor and that, therefore, they must put bread into our mouths.

Our poverty is based on the fact that we think we deserve everything, yet we have not learned to make Guatemala, to build Guatemala. We favor as principles things like stealing, deceiving and abusing, instead of truth, honesty and respect.

On 23 March 1983 we will put into effect the civil registry law, the law on parties and political organizations and the electoral law for the Constituent Assembly.

Next week I will try to speak to the bankers in order to ask them to lower the interest rate on loans to 12 percent and to fix the interest rate on savings and deposits at 9 percent.

I urge exporters to pay their taxes in accordance with the law. We will obey the law and we will enforce the law. Thank you.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON 'DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE'

PA312232 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 30 Oct 82

[By Luis Marroquin]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 30 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola has announced that this week the Guatemalan Government began a diplomatic offensive to counteract the campaign that several international organizations have mounted against the government.

Castillo Arriola added that the offensive includes sending all Guatemalan embassies a video cassette "showing the truth" of what is happening with the refugees in San Martin Jilotepeque and other towns. According to international reports, the refugees are being threatened by the military government forces.

The foreign minister also said that, as additional proof that his government respects human rights, the UN Human Rights Commission and Amnesty International have been invited to visit the country. So far, he added, only the UN commission has visited Guatemala. The commission investigated and subsequently presented several suggestions in the area of human rights. One of these was the suspension of executions as long as the trials were not public and did not include all the recourses of protection, a recommendation that the government immediately accepted.

Amnesty International has not visited Guatemala but continues to report on this country. It accuses the military government of having killed more than 2,000 people between 23 March and 30 September.

The foreign minister said that the current regime's policy is different from that followed by the government overthrown on 23 March, but that several organizations continue to link them together.

The United States, through Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders, has rejected Amnesty International's reports on Guatemala. U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala Frederic Chapin has indicated that the changes that have occurred in this country since 23 March have improved the human rights situation.

According to Castillo Arriola, the United States is recognizing that the current government is trying to develop the country. He said that this pleases the military government because the international campaign against it is very intense.

175 PEOPLE ARRESTED DURING GOVERNMENT RAIDS

PA010452 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The 175 people arrested during recent raids by government security forces are under investigation. It has been established that two of them have been turned over to special tribunals.

In Escuintla Luis Lopez Perez and Natalio Juarez were arrested for violating the state security law and were turned over to special tribunals.

It is known that the rest of the persons are being held at police headquarters and in military garrisons waiting for their cases to be resolved following the investigations.

HONDURAS

FUP-25 ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 21 OCT EVENTS

PA011451 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Oct 82 p 11

[Communique issued by the 25 June People's Unity Front on 22 October, entitled "Halt the Repression Against the People"]

[Text] The "25 June" People's Unity Front (FUP-25), denounces the following to the Honduran people and the international community:

1. At 1030 on Thursday, 21 October, a peaceful demonstration organized by our front was the subject of brutal repression. The demonstration was organized to demand approval of the articles establishing the constitutional right to payment of the seventh day and thirteenth month, an end to repression, freedom for political prisoners, that prices on articles consumed by the people not be increased outrageously, the dismantling of camps of former Somozist guardsmen and the nonintervention of the U.S. Government in the internal affairs of Central America.

2. It is censurable that while the national congress was discussing the articles establishing the payment of the seventh day and the thirteenth month, the armed forces, which take pride in their "democratic calling" and in being the "defender" of the people, celebrated Armed Forces Day by repressing the workers, peasants, teachers, students and people in general who were in the streets demanding the approval of the bill by the national congress.

3. When the demonstration had reached Real Street in Comayaguela, near Mallol Bridge, the DIN [National Investigations Directorate] "Cobras," the G-2 and Fusep [Public Security Forces] appeared with rifles and submachineguns, using the butts to hit women, men, youths, old people and children, kicking and insulting them. Afterward they transported them like animals in army trucks and in FUSEP'S "FAMOUS" DOGCATCHER'S WAGON [capitalized words published in bold face] to DNI installations and other undisclosed places. Approximately 200 companeros were arrested, but the repressive forces said they didn't know anything about them.

4. Some were released in the early morning hours of 22 October. Approximately 150 of them were put out on the street. Still remaining in the DIN's dungeons are Companeros Virginia Henriquez, Concepcion Henriquez, Rosario Palacios, Carlos H. Reyes, Alduvin Diaz Bonilla, Melvin Martinez and others whose names have still not been obtained.

5. Actions like these serve to confirm the repressive nature of the military-liberal government, proving to the people the antidemocratic and antipopular character of the regime presided over by Roberto Suazo Cordova, and deny the much talked about "internationalization of peace."

6. We demand that our companeros be immediately released unharmed from prison.

We hold Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez responsible for anything that happens to our companeros.

7. The "25 June" People's Unity Front (FUP-25) strongly denounces this repressive action against our people and calls on all the people's organizations that belong to our front to take a stand and remain alert for any emergency call to obtain the freedom of our companeros and defend the people's interests.

Freedom for our companeros in prison.

Halt the repression of the people.

We demand the approval of the payment of the seventh day and thirteenth month.

Long live the people's unity.

Join FUP-25.

"25 June" People's Unity Front, FUP-25

Tegucigalpa, 22 October 1982

Teofilo Trejo, general coordinator

OFFICIALS, CHURCH DISAGREE ON CIVIL COMMITTEES

PA301858 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Oct (AFP) -- The Honduran Government Secretariat and the Honduran police were at variance with the Catholic Church today with regard to the civil defense committees, the elimination of which has been proposed by the church hierarchy because it views them as a threat to the country's peace.

Government Secretary Oscar Mejia has said that the essential objectives of those committees are "to combat subversion" and "to create a feeling of nationality among the people." He explained that those paramilitary organizations are composed of representatives of various social and political groups who, on "detecting anything," notify the government authorities.

Mejia said the guidelines for the committees are issued by the army itself, "which is rightly the one that should do so, in view of its experience in these affairs and its constitutional duty to protect public order."

For his part, Maj Juan Salazar, chief of the National Investigations Directorate (DNI), said that "The committees act for the good of the people by denouncing subversive groups" and that "the priests, as Christians, should cooperate with the committees." He said that those organizations have been "a bastion for the police in their work of discovering and disbanding the subversive groups that seek to sow chaos among the people."

In a collective pastoral letter issued on Wednesday, the church said that the committees "promote fear instead" among the Honduran people, thus constituting a threat to democracy. The bishops said that these organizations facilitate "groundless charges, personal revenge (especially now, when it is so easy to ruin someone by accusing him of being a communist) and excessive control of political leaders."

Several complaints in this regard have been published by the media. The victims have said that the police raided their homes because of false reports from members of the committees.

NICARAGUA

FPR COMMUNIQUE PRESENTS 'SUGGESTIONS' TO JUNTA

PA300445 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Communique issued by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, dated 23 October]

[Text] To the heroic people of Nicaragua and the international community:

The Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR, a democratic, pluralist and revolutionary group formed by the revolutionary parties, deems it necessary to address its people at a time when it joyfully celebrates the victory against the U.S. Government marked by the achievement, after many sacrifices, of Nicaragua's triumph as a member of the UN Security Council and by the honor of representing Latin American interests.

New struggles are ahead, especially struggles intended to stop the aggressiveness of the U.S. administration and in this manner to guarantee peace and harmony in Central America. The FPR, untiring defender of the peace of the peoples, has on many occasions pleaded before the international community for its sincere and timely support of Nicaragua to protect it from the Reagan administration's destabilization plan. The persistence of this evil plan is what makes the Nicaraguan people maintain the permanent state of emergency, work to restore the economy and defend the sovereignty of the homeland.

We believe the state of national emergency is an instrument of legitimate defense in the face of foreign threats, and such a reality is what forces the political groups to become aware of their patriotic duties and join forces in the hope of preventing a regional catastrophe and a new holocaust. Nicaragua has the right to continue forging in absolute freedom the economic, political and social regime that it deems appropriate, free of pressures and impositions of any kind.

To the honorable distinction bestowed on Lea Guido as president of the Pan-American Health Organization -- the first women in the history of this organization to be chosen for such a highly responsible position -- we now add the one bestowed on Nicaragua of representing Latin America at the UN Security Council. These two victories are assessed in their true value by the FPR, which reaffirms, in each of its political parties, its determination to contribute in an exemplary manner to the presentation of tasks that are part of the consolidation of the revolutionary process -- contributions that we make full of patriotic fervor for and loyalty to the revolution, and which have the sole objective of advancing the process of perfecting the Nicaraguan state, bringing order to its legal status, regulating the activity of the political sectors of the country and taking on tasks that were left pending following the establishment of the state of national emergency when the U.S. Government intensified its destabilizing plan against Nicaragua.

The FSLN, the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) and the Peoples Social Christian Party (PPSC), which comprise the FPR, evaluating the national and international situation and the political tasks facing the Sandinist peoples revolution, believe it is possible to work together within the framework of the state of national emergency to perfect the Nicaraguan political model, which is intended to become an eternal example in Latin America. Therefore, at its recent 21 October meeting, they agreed to address the national and international community and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to present the following suggestions:

1. That the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction send a message to the State Council, on the basis of Articles 10, 18 and 20 of the Constitution; Article 49 of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees; and Articles 6 (letter F), 28 and 29 of the General Statute of the State Council, advising it of the decision to begin to draft an electoral law and the guidelines that it should follow.

2. That the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction introduce a law on foreign investments.

3. That the State Council president suspend the decision that was made on discussion and debate of the political parties law following the establishment of the state of national emergency.

4. That a law be drafted and introduced to regulate the social communications media, which will be presented by the FPR following complete and unrestricted consultation and discussion with the national media.

5. That the provision in the law of national emergency that forbids all activity by political parties be revised, so that they amy continue their internal activities, in terms of the above points, to carry out the necessary consultations and to forward the members' opinions on the suggested laws to the State Council.

6. That the Sandinist television system directorate create a special program called "Debate," to allow all political parties, unions, peoples, social and scientific organizations to present their opinions, proposals and suggestions on the revolution's most important problems.

The FPR wishes to contribute in this way to the efforts to achieve peace for the Nicaraguan people and to consolidate the revolution. We have no doubt that all of the country's political parties and social sectors will join forces in this patriotic effort to benefit the homeland and will strengthen this effort, which is intended to reflect the people's sacred will.

The future belongs to all Nicaraguans and they must be the architects of their own destiny.
[Signed] Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR)

FSLN

Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN)

Independent Liberal Party (PLI)

Peoples Social Christian Party (PPSC)

OPPOSITION PRESENTS NEW PROPOSAL TO GOVERNMENT

PA312015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Managua, 31 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua's opposition announced today, Sunday, that it has submitted a political proposal -- the details of which have not been publicly disclosed -- to the government junta.

According to the majority of the country's dissident political parties and unions, the proposal derived from the fact that the talks with the Sandinist front on initiating a national dialogue "have been unilaterally suspended by the FSLN." Although the opposition members have not disclosed the details of the proposal made to the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, they did suggest that this is a new effort on their part "to seek peace with freedom."

On 2 September the Sandinist front submitted a seven-point proposal to the Democratic Coordinating Board on the initiation of a permanent dialogue within the context of the state of national emergency that was implemented here on 14 March 1982. Subsequently, on 13 September, the opposition bloc responded to the Sandinist front with a 21-point proposal exploring "the possibility of recognizing the Nicaraguan people's right to decide their own fate." With these 21 points, the opposition members pointed to "the need to pursue the Nicaraguan revolution's original goal of establishing harmony, freedom with peace and democracy, expressed through the freedom to organize, the freedom of movement and expression and political and ideological pluralism."

On 23 September, the Sandinist front submitted a counterproposal to the coordinating board. According to the opposition, the counterproposal "did not respond to our concerns," since it stated that the discussions should be held within the State Council; that is, within the government junta's colegislative body.

The opposition refuses to discuss the national situation at the State Council because it claims that "so far, the ideological bulldozer" in that auxiliary body "has prevented the passage of any of our bills or of the amendments we have recommended to the bills submitted by the state."

On 29 October the Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR), composed of the Sandinist front and the parties allied to the FSLN, submitted a six-point proposal to the govenment junta. The country's collective executive branch has not yet issued any statement on this proposal.

The FPR proposal mentions the possibility that several bills on the political parties, the electoral law, the information media and on foreign investments will be submitted to the State Council. It also suggests that the state-owned television station air a program in which the revolution's major problems would be discussed, with the participation of the opposition sectors.

DIALOGUE INITIATIVES TRIGGER OPTIMISM

PA271405 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Washington diplomatic circles are making favorable comments about the talks that have taken place over the past 2 weeks between the non-Sandinist political representatives and the Sandinist government.

The talks are aimed at expanded political participation for the non-Sandinist parties. Those circles confirmed that such efforts would prompt the political participation of rightist parties within the Nicaraguan regime, strengthen internal unity and improve the Sandinist regime's image abroad.

The diplomatic circles, accredited in Washington, pointed to the importance of these talks, particularly in view of the menace of foreign aggression against Nicaraguan sovereignty. they also noted that the state council could show its willingness and ability for an internal and external dialogue. The increased tension in Central America has reached unprecedented levels in the possibility of a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Several pacification initiatives have been brought forth in the past months, some obviously negative for the Nicaraguan Sandinist government, which turned them down flat. Managua has reiterated its willingness to hold a dialogue in order to restore stability in the area, but without previous conditions.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR REPORTS ON AID TO SANDINISTS

PA012040 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] German Shylarnikov Yevlampyevich, Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua, has said that the USSR has granted the Nicaraguan Government credits in the amount of $180 million during 1981 and the first 10 months of 1982, as well as $30 million in aid after the May disaster. The Soviet ambassador disclosed this information during a news conference given to the local and international media marking the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR on 30 December.

The USSR continues giving aid to the Sandinist peoples revolution while respecting its self-determination. Ambassador Shylapnikov added that one cannot put a price on the aid his government gives the Sandinist people, but he said many doctors, teachers, technicians and engineers are working for the social and economic welfare of Nicaragua.

CASTRO RECEIVES ANGOLA'S LARA, ATTENDS RECEPTION

FL021300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday received Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and Secretariat.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere, the two leaders exchanged views on the work of their parties, discussed international issues -- particularly those related to southern Africa -- and reviewed the development of Cuban-Angolan relations and other matters of mutual interest.

Lucio Lara departed for Angola yesterday evening after paying a friendly and working visit to our country at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. During his stay in our fatherland, Lara conducted an extensive tour through several provinces and met with leaders of the revolution. He expressed interest in the work of the party, the UJC [Union of Young Communists], the social and mass organizations, and the relations between our party organizations.

The commander in chief also attended a reception hosted by Hocine Zatout, ambassador from the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Cuba, to mark the 1 December National Day festivities, the 28th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle and of the revolution in that fraternal Arab country.

RODRIGUEZ CONFERS WITH IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ

FL011401 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, has met in Baghdad with Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister. The two leaders analyzed the Iran-Iraq conflict and the prospects for a negotiated resolution of the possible discussion of this subject at the forthcoming Non-aligned Movement meetings.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and the delegation accompanying him also met with the Cuban medical workers in Iraq. The Cuban leader congratulated his compatriots for the great popular and official respect they have earned for their dedicated work. He also emphasized the importance of their contribution to the health of the Iraqi people and what this represents for the friendly relations between the two nations.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has been in Baghdad since 27 October at the head of a delegation that is paying an official and friendly visit to Iraq.

The Cuban leader was received in special audience by Saddam Husayn, president of the Revolution Command Council and the republic, with whom he held a cordial conversation.

Trade Ministers Meet

FL011559 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad -- Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuba's minister of foreign trade, has met with Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and Iraqi trade minister. The two ministers discussed Cuban-Iraqi economic cooperation and trade at the meeting.

Delegation Departs 2 November

FL020027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers Vice president Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and the delegation accompanying him today departed Baghdad after a 5-day visit to Iraq, during which he met with that country's highest leaders.

Prior to his departure, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was received by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, with whom he held a brief round of talks. Rodriguez also met with Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council and Iraq's deputy prime minister, with whom he discussed the current international situation, especially matters related to the Nonaligned Movement and its future meetings.

In a brief statement to reporters prior to departure, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez termed very positive and fruitful his talks with Iraqi authorities, and added that the Iraqi and Cuban points of view were identical in matters dealing with the strengthening of bilateral relations and the international situation.

HOTEL, COMMERCE WORKERS UNION HOLDS CONGRESS

FL281850 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the party Politburo, today presided over the opening of the second congress of the National Hotel, Restaurant and Commerce Workers Union [SNTCG], which 447 delegates from throughout the country are attending.

The opening address was delivered by Roberto Abella, second secretary of the SNTCG, who gave a detailed account of the work accomplished in salute to the grand event which will hold sessions through tomorrow.

After that, the participants elected the congress chairman, the work commission and the credentials commission which rendered a report on the cross section of the delegates, of whom 37.7 percent are women.

Rene Lara Moreno, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the SNTCG, read the main report, which will be debated and submitted for approval today.

Also attending the morning session were Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], other members of the party Central Committee, leaders of the labor movement and invited representatives of international labor organizations.

Approves Final Resolution

FL2912130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] The delegates to the second congress of the National Hotel, Restaurant and Commerce Workers Union have approved the final resolution of the conclave, which is being held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] building in this capital.

The document expresses support for Fidel's pronouncements at the main commemoration of the 29th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks and urges greater efforts to achieve 99 percent membership in honor of the 15th CTC congress.

Another resolution stresses the need for continuing to work in strengthening the organization's internal structure and to comply with statutes by holding at least 95 percent of the Executive Union meetings. The registration of all professional cadres in cultural, political and technical courses of study is another resolution in the final declaration.

In one of its paragraphs, the final document guarantees special efforts in honor of the 15th CTC congress and the establishment of 81 union schools. The resolution also recalls that every effort will be made to achieve payment for abnormal conditions to those workers who deserve it and in the amount that the country's economic situation allows.

Likewise, the final resolution notes that drives to recover raw materials, mainly scrap iron, should be encouraged and supported. It also calls for developing on a priority basis technical meetings of hotel, restaurant and commerce workers as well as training in all specialties of the services.

In another resolution, the congress workers refer to education and prevention work among members to avoid mistakes that could result in criminal acts. The document also proposes stepping up efforts dealing with the movement of innovators and efficiency experts and increasing the number of such committees. It also calls for demanding strict observance of seniority and updating such lists. It requests that the administrations provide better working conditions for women.

Finally, the document condemns the U.S. Government's arms race and supports the struggle of the fraternal peoples of Nicaragua and Grenada in defense of their revolutions.

Conclusion 30 October

FL300151 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The second congress of the National Hotel, Restaurant and Commerce Workers Union concluded this afternoon, following 2 days of working sessions at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] building in Havana.

During the last working session the delegates approved several special resolutions on the need to improve the technical skills of the sector's workers, the creation of modern units as well as the fulfillment of courtesy rules in that important labor branch.

The closing session was presided over by Cuba's Communist Party Politburo members Pedro Miret Prieto and Sergio del Valle and Politburo alternate members Jesus Montane Oropesa and Roberto Veiga, the CTC secretary general.

During that session the members of the new Secretariat were presented to the participants and Rene Lara Moreno was ratified as secretary general of the union. Lara Moreno read the congress' final resolution, which was unanimously approved.

Pedro Miret made the closing remarks. [Begin Miret Recording] The documents adopted, the main report, the final resolution and the four special resolutions on the quality of services, the model units, education and cultural and technical training of the workers, especially the battle for a 9th grade education, are important fruits of the consistent efforts made by the intermediate level cadres and agencies as well as by the national union and its members. [applause] [end recording]

REGIONAL TU EDUCATION MEETING CONVENES

FL301330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] A consultation meeting on Latin American and Caribbean trade union education has opened here with representatives from several countries of the region attending. The goal of the meeting is to improve ties between the WFTU and its affiliated and associated branches. The group will meet through Sunday.

The opening speech was delivered by Jesus Escandel, member of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] Executive Secretariat, who stressed the significance of holding the meeting at a time when the capitalist economic crisis is directly and adversely affecting workers in underdeveloped countries. Escandel said that now this crisis, marked by the shutting down of factories and massive layoffs of workers -- intensifying the conflict between the exploited and exploiters -- called for capable leaders with strong ideological conviction to respond to the interests of the workers.

He said that Cuba had contributed to that task through the training of cadres in the Lazaro Pena School and that the achievements of the Cuban labor movement in the building of socialism become greater each day.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR CELEBRATIONS

FL011415 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] A USSR delegation invited to attend the celebrations for the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution arrived in our country this morning. Igor Vevgenyevich Klochkov, secretary of Moscow's CPSU regional committee, heads the delegation which is also made up by (Linky Viktor Vasilyevich), vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, and Irina Baskakova, secretary general.

The delegation was welcomed by Ramon Castro and Zoilo Marinello, members of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Society, and Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, vice president of the ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples].

EDUCATION DETACHMENT SENDS MESSAGE TO DOS SANTOS

FL011703 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1506 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The northern Luanda Province contingent of the Cuban Ernesto Che Guevara internationalist education detachment today sent a message to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. In the letter the Cuban teachers reaffirmed to the Angolan president the determination of our internationalists to fulfill their education commitments with quality and dedication.

According to other information received from Luanda, (Joaquin Hernan), director general of the Angolan oven and machinery enterprise, has said that Cuban internationalist advice has been decisive in the fulfillment of the government's plans. In an interview published today by the weekly VERDE OLIVO, the Angolan leader praised the enthusiastic work of the Cuban collaborators, as a result of which, he said, a large number of machines have been repaired.

SOVIET-CUBAN EXPEDITION DEPARTS FOR ANTARCTIC

FL291309 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1224 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] A scientific expedition organized by the USSR, which includes two Cuban representatives, has left Moscow by air for the Antarctic. The departure came after a meeting with Yuriy A Izrael", chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometerology and Environmental Control.

The Cuban members of the expedition are Antonio Nunez Jimenez and Angel Grana Gonzalez from the Institute of Geography of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, who will carry out different types of research on the frozen continent.

CUBAN FREIGHTER LAUNCHED IN SOVIET UNION

FL020206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The Cuban flag was hoisted today aboard the gigantic Cuban freighter "Ruben Martinez Villena" at the "60th Leninist Konsomol Anniversary" shipyards in the Ukranian city of Kherson.

This ship will be used to transport dry goods and, in addition, 380 containers of the type used internationally.

The new freighter which, due to its great displacement and cargo capacity, is considered to be among the universal category vessels, is the first large tonnage freighter built in the Soviet Union during the current 5-year period for the Cuban Merchant Marine.

Upon taking command of the vessel, its master, Santana Ortiz, said the Soviet-built ships supplied to Cuba over the past 20 years are excellently built and possess magnificent navigational qualifications.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL KILLED -- Comrade Julio Cesar Castro-Palomino Farres, alternate member of the party Central Committee and director of the Juragua electronuclear plant investment in Cienfuegos, was killed in an unfortunate automobile accident yesterday morning. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Oct 82 FL]

ILO DELEGATION VISIT -- A high-level ILO delegation that is visiting Cuba has met with Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary General of the Central Organization of Cuban Teade Unions. Viewpoints were exchanged at the meeting on labor and social legislation in force in Cuba and the development of the labor movement in Cuba. [Text] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1228 GMT 27 Oct 82 FL]

GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO PRESERVE ORDER

PA010132 Paris AFP in Spanish 1702 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 Oct (AFP) -- The Dominican Government will act "energetically" to preserve order and social peace, a communique from the council reported today in response to several strikes and a new increase in the dollar on the black market.

The price of the dollar on the parallel market was 56 percent above the official exchange rate of 1 to 10 yesterday and President Salvador Jorge Blanco instructed Finance Minister Jose Rafael Abinader to make an "exhaustive and urgent investigation."

Abidaner told journalists that he will submit the results of his investigation in the next 2 or 3 days.

Exchange brokers and bankers accused one another of "speculation," while Bernardo Vega, governor of the Central Bank, explained that it was a "seasonal" pre-Christmas phenomenon.

The strikes to which the official document alluded are found especially in government offices which deal with agriculture and livestock production, the same communique noted.

PLD SAYS CIA TRYING TO DISCREDIT BOSCH

FL011941 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] The secretary general of the Dominican Liberation Party, PLD, has attributed to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, a plan to remove former constitutional President Juan Bosch from the Dominican Republic's political life. Rafael Alburquerque said that part of the plan is to present him [Alburquerque] as the next PLD presidential candidate.

This is a rumor launched by the CIA and it has done this because it is determined to destroy Juan Bosch's image, said Alburquerque. He added that the CIA contends that Bosch is too old and consequently should be replaced as aspiring candidate for the presidency of the republic. The PLD secretary general said that this is nothing more than a campaign to discredit Bosch and I would be very foolish to be deceived by this CIA campaign.

Alburquerque said that as long as Bosch is alive, he will not only support Bosch, but also his leadership of the party together with the rest of the leaders. He added that Bosch's capacity and political development cannot be equalled by any PLD member because Bosch's intelligence and experience can only be achieved after many years of study.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NICARAGUAN UN VICTORY

PA230457 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0304 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 21 Oct (EFE) -- Dominican Foreign Minister Jose Augosto Vega Imbert this afternoon stated that his country will establish diplomatic relations in line with national interests, and he added that relations with socialist nations are not preferred.

Vega Imbert called a press conference to report on his recent visit to the United Nations, where the Dominican Republic competed with Nicaragua for the right to have a seat on the UN Security Council, which in the end was obtained by that Central American country.

The Dominican Foreign Minister said that Nicaragua's victory was logical, because it had waged an intense year-long international campaign to obtain the votes that gave it the victory, although this did not mean that the Dominican Republic had lost.

HOYTE DENIES COUNTRY BANKRUPT AS MEDIA CLAIMS

FL012159 Bridgetown CANA in English 2133 GMT 1 Nov 82

[By Mikes James]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov. 1, CANA -- Guyana's Vice-President for Economic Planning and Finance Desmond Hoyte has denied that his government had ever stated that the country was bankrupt. He was commenting in a radio interview over the weekend on press reports earlier in the year that the Forbes Burnham government had made the admission in a secret document handed out to top officials of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC).

Hoyte said the allegation was part of a destablisation campaign against Guyana and he issued a challenge for anyone having the confidential document to produce it. "No such document exists," he said.

"What Guyana has at present is a liquidity problem. It is true that people who are worse off than we have been using this perogative word "bankrupt," but we have planned capacity... and we have enormous resources. We are not like some countries that do not have any possibility at all of improvement," the Guyana vice-president said.

Hoyte said the allegation of Guyana being bankrupt had first appeared in a local paper which he did not name. The report, he added, was picked up by the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN and other newspapers in the United States and Europe. "By the time it reached the West German newspapers, it came out that the president had admitted that Guyana was bankrupt. But for us, we need not worry about this allegation of bankruptcy. We have resources, we have planned capacity," he said.

The Guyana finance minister said that with the country's "tight liquidity" problem, "we have to make some tough decisions...to take control of the economy and we have to assign certain priorities."

As a result of serious shortage of foreign exchange, Guyana was forced to introduce a number of restrictions, including cuts in imports of food and other essential items. Hoyte said the government had put the economy on a "war footing" in the sense that it had identified national priorities and had to eliminate non-essential consumer goods and things that were not vital to the survival of the nation.

Speaking of Guyana's plans to reschedule its loans, Vice-President Hoyte recalled that earlier this year, Guyana had entered into a diferral agreement on 30 million dollars (U.S.) in loans with a consortium of commercial banks led by the Royal Bank of Canada. "Principal will be deferred for three years, and then capital repayments will take place over seven years. It is really a 10 year period of repayment with a moratorium of three years," he said.

Regarding its bilateral debts, Guyana has indicated to the Paris Club group of Western nations "that we intend to approach the club for a rescheduling, and the various preliminaries which are preparatory to such an exercise are taking place now," the finance minister said in the radio interview. He also noted that Guyana was approaching non-Paris Club members with whom it had debts on a bilateral basis. He added that Guyana had already agreed to a 10 year rescheduling programme with the People's Republic of China.

GRENADA'S BISHOP ARRIVES, TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

FL301010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1806 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Oct 29, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, now on his first official visit to Suriname, says he hopes the five-day trip will lead to an increase in cooperation between the two countries. He mentioned trade as one example.

Bishop, who arrived here yesterday at the head of a 16-member delegation, told the newsmen the visit would afford him the opportunity to look at Suriname's revolutionary process to see in what areas Grenada can learn from the experience of this Dutch republic.

The Grenada leader, whose administration like Suriname's took power by force of arms, met President Ramdat-Misier and has been holding discussions with members of the Cabinet here. No details were given.

Prime Minister Bishop's visit is in return for one paid to Grenada earlier this year by Suriname's military strongman Lt. Colonel Desi Bouterse. The Grenada delegation includes Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman and Defence and Construction Minister Hudson Austin.

Bishop came in to a red carpet welcome at Zanderi airport, amid the loud cheers of enthusiastic flag waving Surinamers who flocked to witness the arrival of the Grenada delegation.

Suriname and Grenada, Bishop said, shared similiar difficulties and problems and were regional brothers in the Non-aligned Movement.

Prime Minister Bishop and his party will return to St Georges on Monday.

Discusses Aid Cutoff

FL012101 Bridgetown CANA in English 2210 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Oct 30, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, on his first official visit to Suriname, said today "outside forces" had scored some success in their attempts to cut off the traditional sources of aid to his Caribbean island.

"Our dealing with the International Monetary Fund, for example, has come under greater pressure because of outside interference by one particular country," he told newsmen here. "Likewise, attempts were made to sabotage our lending, even from regional institutions like the Caribbean Development Bank, which however failed," the Grenada leader added.

Despite the pressure, Grenada had managed to overcome the obstacles, Mr. Bishop said, saying the World Bank had come out with "a glowing account" of the island's economic progress over the last three years of the People's Revolutionary Government rule.

The Grenada prime minister, who is heading a 16 member mission here, was today taken on tours of the districts of Groningen, Santigron, and Uitkijk before returning to Paramaribo to look at a few development projects.

He was also expected to meet with the "Cadre-Group of the Revolutionary Movement" later today. Tomorrow, he will attend a mass rally in the capital.

Speaks at Mass Rally

FL011519 Bridgetown CANA in English 2145 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Oct 31, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, now winding up a five-day official visit here, today urged Surinamers to be always on guard to counter the threat posed by imperialism to the country's two-year-old revolution.

Addressing a mass rally in the capital, Paramaribo, Bishop spoke of efforts by imperialism -- a term normally used in reference to the United States -- to destablilise his government and Suriname's.

Suriname, like Grenead, has a leftwing government which came to power by force of arms, ousting democratically elected governments. In Grenada's case, the United States has publicly said it would like to see the holding of elections there.

Bishop said it was mainly due to the determined will of the Grenadian people that the island's revolution had survived in the face of the outside pressures. The Grenada leader, who is heading a 16-member delegation here, said destabilising forces worked in several ways, pointing to efforts to cut off traditional sources of financial aid to Grenada.

He and his party will leave here tomorrow for home.

Addresses Public Meeting

FL012125 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Nov 1, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said here that it is easier to seize power than to keep it.

He told a public meeting in Paramaribo: "It is 1,000 times easier to seize power than to keep power, and keeping power is a very difficult thing." Mr Bishop said that the people of Grenada learnt from March 1979, when his New Jewel Movement (NJM) took power by force of arms, that it was much easier to die for the revolution than to work for the revolution.

The Grenadian prime minister described the leader of the Surinamese revolution, Commander Daysi Bouterse, who himself seized power in a military coup in this former Dutch colony in February 1980, as being a worthy leader of the revolution. Mr Bishop said that picking up a gun, facing repression and oppression, " not even certain if one would live or die," obviously required revolutionary courage.

He added that his delegation on the five-day official visit which began last Friday, was convinced that a genuine revolutionary process is being developed in Suriname. He said there was a new sense of purpose, of direction, of clarity, and of "the unleashing of the energy and initiative of the people, the new snse of revolutionary activities at all levels in the society."

Mr Bishop said his delegation was impressed with the progress made here, and added that one of the major contradictions and problems coming out of colonialism was the contradiction between town and country. "Historically and traditionally, it is the town that receives the benefits and developments, while the countryside is left abandoned," he said, "but with what we saw in Gronigen (where 47 million guilders have been put aside for 50 projects), was a true example and illustration of the progress this young revolution is already making."

Bishop said that prior to his seizure of power, the unemployment rate in Grenada stood at 50 percent. Seventy percent of the Grenadian women could not find jobs, he added. Mr Bishop said that those who wanted a job then had to sell their bodies to officials of the government. He said basic human rights were trampled upon, murders and violent attacks on youth and other citizens were the order of the day; good roads, electricity, water supply, medical and dental facilities and other basic amenities were absent.

Since the revolution, he said, the government has been restoring these rights, and raising the eployment level.

Departs 1 November

FL011906 Bridgetown CANA in English 1828 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Nov. 1, CANA -- Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and his delegation left here today for home after an official five-day visit to this South American country. Mr Bishop and his team held talks with government officials, and yesterday the Grenadian leader addressed a public meeting.

U.S. ACCUSED OF FOMENTING LABOR UNREST

FL011503 Bridgetown CANA in English 2241 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Oct 30, CANA -- The military-backed government of Suriname has linked the United States to a trade union strike here that coincided with the current state visit of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Prime Minister Henry Neyhorst said on TV last night that Cyril Daal, head of the 15,000 strong Moederbond trade union grouping, which called the strike, had been in and out of the U.S. Embassy here --sometimes three times a week -- for some time now.

And today Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp went a step further and formally protested to the U.S. ambassador in Paramaribo over the conduct of two unnamed officers at the mission, accused of meddling in Suriname's internal affairs.

When Bishop arrived in the capital at the head of a 16-man delegation he found the state-run electricity and water services both off and a demonstration by the striking workers was in progress in front of the miltiary police building. The government's radio and TV stations were sabotaged and large sections of the business community shut shop. The commercial banks had not yet reopened today.

Daal, who has publicly called for the removal of the government and for the holding of general elections -- the regime here came to power in a 1980 coup -- was taken into custody Thursday morning and released just before nightfall.

Neyhorst said last night that Daal had been held because he used abusive language agaist the Suriname leaders an the Grenada prime minsiter at a public meeting the day before.

Neyhorst said the strike had apparently been triggered by a misunderstanding between Daal and the Transport Ministry over pay negotiations which had been in progress for air traffic controllers. The prime minister said however that Dall's actions were clearly of a political, rather than industrial, nautre and were calculated to embarrass the government and hurt the economy.

Foreign Minister Naarendorp today summoned the U.S. ambassador to his office to formally protest over the alleged activities of the two embassy staffers.

A SURINAME NEWS AGENCY [SNA] release said Naarendorp told the head of the mission that the two diplomats had been in the past two months engaging in activities in Suriname which were outside of the normal scope of embassy duties. The SNA said Suriname told the U.S. that such occurrences could do only harm to relations between the two countries.

Bishop's visit has been little affected by the disruptions and extra security is in evidence here.

MOTHER UNION CALLS 2 NOVEMBER GENERAL STRIKE

FL012331 Bridgetown CANA in English 2215 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Nov 1, CANA -- A 15,000-strong Suriname trade union grouping, the Moederbond, has called a nation-wide strike for tomorrow to force the military-backed government to resign and hold general elections.

Leader of the Moederbond, or "Mother Union", Cyril Daal, said the trade union group, which represents workers in several key areas, planned to close down this South American state, where the military took power in a February 1980 coup.

The Mother Union launched a strike last Thursday which left sections of Suriname without water and electricity and a banking service. Banks were opened for a few hours today, and water and electricity supplies were restored.

But bus drivers went on strike today, a day after Mr. Daal addressed a mass rally in the capital on the government's reaction to the union's demands, including having military personnel confined to the barracks.

Army Chief Lieutenant Colonel Daysi Bouterse has said that even though the military is interested in having free and fair general elections it will not be rushed into holding them.

The strike started after Daal was arrested on Thursday, allegedly for using abusive language against Lt. Col Bouterse, some government ministers, and the Grenada prime minister, Maurice Bishop, who began a five-day official visit to Suriname the same day. Daal was released at nightfall.

Government officials here claimed that the United States Government is behind the industrial action. Prime Minister Henry Neyhorst said that recently Daal had had several contacts with officials in the U.S. Embassy here.

The Moederbond groups trade unions represent workers in several key areas, including telecommunications, hospitals, transportation, and the postal service.

Union members working with the Suriname Radio Foundation, and the Suriname Television Foundation, both state-owned, were among the strikers. Management of the stations said that vital parts were stolen from both. The television station was off the air from Thursday afternoon until Friday night, and the radio station was off the air for a few hours on Friday. At one time the radio station was transmitting only on the FM band on a very low frequency, the management reported.

Members of the Progressive Media Workers Association and employees of the National Information Service are now reported to be running the two state-owned stations.

INTER-AMERICAN

15 AREA COUNTRIES CREATE FISHING ORGANIZATION

PA311834 Paris AFP in Spanish 2212 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico [as received], 29 Oct (AFP) -- A group of 15 Latin American countries signed a charter here today creating the Latin American organization for fishing development (Oldepesca). The agreement was signed by Bolivia, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

This organization will operate within SELA and will help to intensify fishing activity in the area, thus making it possible to develop joint research and marketing activities.

MEXICO

LOPEZ PORTILLO URGES MEXICANS TO STAVE OFF U.S.

FL301045 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0545 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, 29 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo tonight appealed to all Mexicans not to stand with open arms and allow Mexico to be bled dry, gutted and eaten away. He said that Mexico cannot work and be organized only to have its life's blood drained off by the gravitational pull of the colossus of the north. We must understand our position, our geography and our history, he stressed. The chief of state made that appeal at the conclusion of the Nuevo Leon state self-evaluation meeting.

PARAGUAY

HIGH-RANKING PERUVIAN OFFICERS ARRIVE ON VISIT

PY012013 Asuncion ABC Color in Spanish 31 Oct 82 p 10

[Excerpt] Two high-ranking Peruvian military officers arrived in Asuncion yesterday. Maj Gen Carlos de Vinatea Almonte, Army Chief of Staff and Maj Gen Julian Julia Freyre, general commander of the army's logistic command, were specially invited by President Alfredo Stroessner, commander in chief of the armed forces of the nation, to attend the official opening of the Itaipu Dam sluice gates on 5 November.

URUGUAY

TWO POLITICIANS PUT BEFORE MILITARY COURT

PY302237 Monevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Two leaders of the political sector for the Fatherland and Rocha Movement [Movimiento Por La Patria y de Rocha] have been put on trial before a military court.

(Carlos Rodriguez Labruna) and (Alberto Sumaran) were tried by Judge [name indistinct] for the crime specified as public defiance.

As is known, they were detained a few days ago at the Canelones Police Station after participating in a meeting in the town of Santa Rosa. On that occasion the courts and officials studied what they said at the meeting and they were accused of public defiance.

Havana Report on Arrests

PA292323 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Two more leaders of the Uruguayan national party have been arrested in Montevideo and charged with making statements against the government. (Carlos Rodriguez Lambruna) and (Alberto Sumaran) now join three other leaders of that party, also known as the Blanco Party, who were arrested for the same reason last week. The constitutional rights of all of them have been suspended; therefore, they will not be able to participate in this coming November's elections sponsored by the regime.

VENEZUELA

ZAMBRANO, AD'S LUSINCHI TO MEET SPAIN'S GONZALEZ

PA311912 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1556 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Caracas, 29 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano and presidential candidate Jaime Lusinchi, representing the opposition Democratic Action [AD], will meet in Madrid next week with Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the victorious Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE).

According to Foreign Ministry sources, Zambrano will travel to the Spanish capital on Thursday, immediately after concluding a 4-day official visit to Portugal.

One of the sources said that "the foreign minister will spend very little time in Madrid that day, but he plans to meet with Gonzalez."

Meanwhile, an AD spokesman has announced that Lusinchi, who is the favorite to win next year's election according to the polls, will travel to the Canary Islands tomorrow and from there will go on to Madrid to hold talks with Gonzalez.

Both decisions were announced here after Gonzaléz' victory in yesterday's election in Spain was confirmed.